



McGill Daily Special Registration Issue

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Montreal, Quebec

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Councillor fights for membership

by Bernard Blander

Despite having his Civic Party membership revoked by the party's executive council, City councillor Germain Prigent is determined to endure.

Prigent's troubles began over dissatisfaction with Civic party leader Claude Dupras. A councillor for the St-Henri district, Prigent pledged numerous times this spring to resign from the party un-

less Dupras stepped down as leader by June 30.

"He's not a good chief," Prigent said of Dupras.

Civic Party officials said the statements Prigent made this summer constitute a tender of resignation. Based on their position, they notified the Montréal City Council recently of Prigent's resignation.

"Prigent has resigned and is no longer a recognized member of the party," said Jocelyn Ménard, first vice-president of the Civic Party.

Prigent was the only Civic Party member to win a seat in the City council in the last election.

"He did not properly assume the role of sole party representative in council," said Prigent.

Dupras announced the Civic Party was accepting Prigent's resignation on the basis of his public statements at an Aug. 19 news conference.

During the news conference, Dupras added former Independent City Councillor Nick Auf der Maur

would take over Prigent's council seat. Auf der Maur joined the Civic Party two weeks ago.

"I changed my mind about resigning from the party when Auf der Maur was enlisted," said Prigent.

Prigent said he favours Yvon Lamarre as party leader. Lamarre was president of the Executive Committee of the City of Montréal when the Civic Party was in power under Drapeau.

Prigent said the Civic Party has

no legal basis for expelling him since he never officially resigned.

"I never sent a letter of resignation to either the Civic Party or City council," he said.

Prigent said the Civic Party contravened its constitution's stipulations for the procedures and conditions under which membership is reviewed and added Dupras' position will probably be challenged at the party convention in November.

Xeroxing your cash away

by Zeb Brown

Effective today, McGill's Director of Libraries has raised the cost of making photocopies, and raised some ire at Students' Society in the process.

The price increases to seven cents per copy for debit card users, and coin users must now pay ten cents each, although the coin facility is to be removed from a number of machines.

Director of Libraries Eric Ormsby neglected to consult Students' Society when the increase was being considered, and only sent a memo notifying them of the change after the decision had been made.

"Students are the reason the photocopyers are there," said Mark Drumbl, Arts Rep to Council. "It's not a business—photocopyers are a tool of convenience. Students should have been consulted, just like if tuition fees are increased students should be consulted. [The move] serves to alienate students from the Administration. They're

already making money off the photocopyers anyway."

But Ormsby said the profit from photocopyers is small and goes entirely toward defraying the cost of service contracts, replacements and other maintenance. The increase will also "discourage indiscriminate usage," his memo said, which will reduce the need for maintenance work.

SSMU has responded by calling for letters of protest from Faculty Society Presidents, and through a motion condemning the increase as an additional course materials charge. (McGill Administration last year imposed a bizarre \$3.33-per-credit surcharge, ostensibly to pay for materials like photocopies).

"I'm sorry they feel left out," said Ormsby. "We were not intending to leave them out of the decision, but it's hard to consult when people say 'Don't raise the fees' and we say 'We have to raise the fees.' In future, if such a situation should arise again, we'll try to bring them in."

Drumbl's claim that "practically speaking it's unintelligent, because students will just go and do their photocopying elsewhere," didn't phase Ormsby, who replied that he "wouldn't be terribly upset if they did that," since less use means fewer repairs. In any case, he said, McGill's rates are still the lowest of the four universities in Montréal—UQAM pays 15¢ while Concordia and U de M pay 10¢ a shot.

Ormsby said that as well as to reduce maintenance costs, photocopy use at McGill could stand to decrease because, "McGill is considered the largest producer of photocopies of any university library in the country, so it would be visible if any legal proceedings [concerning new copyright laws] come."

According to Students' Society President Nancy Coté, the administration will probably not rescind their decision. She said that Students' Society is in the process of investigating the matter and are trying to find out the actual amount of money that is raised by the library



ies from the photocopying machines. "Based on that information, we will decide what to do," she said. Coté said that the possibilities included starting an alternative

photocopying service and co-operating with various Faculty societies to make photocopies of reserve books available to students at a fixed price.

Budget cuts may close Legal Aid Clinic

by Mitu Sengupta

The McGill Legal Aid Clinic may be forced to shut down next year. Student's Society budget cuts threaten to cut their directorial staff in half. Clinic members say they will ask for direct student funding through a referendum this fall.

In June, the Student's Society Joint Management Committee (JMC) officially recommended that salary expenditures for two Clinic summer staff directors be cut from the Clinic's budget. The JMC prepares the Student Society of McGill University (SSMU) budget and oversees financial matters of the Society.

Clinic protests have succeeded in temporarily stopping any budget cuts until next year. The JMC agreed, after lengthy negotiations with Clinic representatives in June, to allow full funding for the Clinic this year but indicated next year's funding would be cut.

"We just want the Clinic to continue working," said Annette Lefebvre, one of the clinic directors. "We think that the best and least painful solution at the moment is to take the matter to a student initiated referendum." She said that

at that time students could decide for themselves whether they wanted to fund the Clinic directly or not.

The Legal Aid Clinic is staffed by about sixty Law student volunteers who offer clients information and suggestions dealing with legal questions, including those concerning student grievances, family law, immigration laws etc. The Law Faculty gives credit to students participating in the programme.

According to Students' Society VP Finance Titi Nguyen, the decision was prompted by disagreements between the Clinic and SSMU over the number of non-McGill students serviced by the Clinic. Although the Clinic is mandated to provide legal aid to students, people from outside McGill make up a part of the Clinic's clients.

Nguyen said the Clinic did not produce satisfactory documentation of their expenditures, and the documentation they did produce was based on estimates.

"The only concrete conclusion we have is that 50 per cent of the Clinic's clients are not McGill students," he said.

Nguyen said the Clinic should

voluntarily cut their mandate in order to reduce their budget since SSMU could not force them to do so.

He added Student's Society did not object to the Clinic servicing clients outside McGill. "All we are saying is that we cannot pay for services to non-McGill students," he said.

Lefebvre defended the Clinic, saying it was created sixteen years ago to help people who could not afford to pay legal fees. Lefebvre added the Clinic was set up to parallel provincial legal aid clinics and to be run and managed by students rather than the Faculty of Law.

"Our work is based on a sense of social responsibility, that we don't turn anyone away," said Lefebvre. "Restricting our mandate to serving only McGill students undercuts the spirit of what Legal Aid is all about."

According to Lefebvre, only 30 per cent, and not 50 per cent, of the Clinic's clients are non-McGill students, and many of the Clinic's public clients are McGill alumni.

Legal Aid spends a maximum of \$2 000 of its \$20 000 budget on funding services to non-McGill students. 55 per cent of the Clinic's

clients are McGill students and 15 per cent are McGill employees and staff", Lefebvre said.

The Legal Aid Clinic is overseen by a number of Montréal based lawyers and notaries, who give free advice to the Clinics' student directors on legal procedures and decisions. In return, the Clinic send clients requiring professional legal help to these lawyers.

Clinic members insist they will not be able to maintain their legal connections with these lawyers if there is a change in their mandate.

"The Clinic could not operate without these lawyers overseeing it. They also probably wouldn't want to offer legal advice for nothing," said Anjali Choksi, a Clinic director.

According to Choksi, the summer is the most important time for the Clinic, as all legal information is updated and prepared for the fall volunteer students.

"Laws change all the time and we have to update our sources in order to give responsible information to our clients," she said.

Both Lefebvre and Choksi agree the Clinic would not be able to operate without four directors.

Choksi said that decisions such as these will block the growth of the clinic. She also pointed out that other Canadian universities have Legal Aid programmes that have budgets nearing \$300 000.

"McGill's Legal Aid Clinic not only provides students with valuable legal information and services, it also makes great opportunities available for Law students," said Choksi, herself a third year Law student.

Students' Society VP University Affairs Maria Battaglia, also a Law student, agreed that the Clinic provided a valuable service to students.

Battaglia said the JMC decision is not final or binding and that it must pass Council before any cuts can be made.

"This is a big misunderstanding," she said, adding SSMU would make no decisions concerning Legal Aid's budget until the results of the fall referendum were available.

But Lefebvre said the JMC's threats seemed very real and firm.

"We first heard about our budget cuts on our answering machine. We were not consulted or warned of the decision," she said.

Better late than never
—ancient proverb

the mcgill Daily

HYDE PARK



Legal Aid clinic fights budget cuts

The McGill Legal Aid Clinic is a free legal information service run by law students and funded by the SSMU. Our primary responsibility is to serve students and the McGill community, including faculty and non-academic employees. It has always been the Clinic's policy not to turn away clients from outside the University. However, over the summer, the fact that we are funded entirely by students who are already financially over-burdened has raised the question of whether we should refuse cases from outside clients. This article is an effort to explain why we feel it is important that Legal Aid be available to the community as a whole.

From September to March the Clinic is staffed by volunteer law students. In addition, there are four directors (all upper year law students) who have full time summer jobs at the Clinic. The directors spend most of the summer preparing for the upcoming year; but they also maintain regular office hours for the approximately 1 000 people who come to the Clinic between May and August. About 30 per cent of these are not associated with McGill.

This year we allotted 1.5 directorial positions to deal with clients at a cost in wages of \$5 250. The 30 per cent of these working hours devoted to the general public represents \$1 575 worth of labour. In return McGill Legal Aid receives year round assistance from legal practitioners, government and community service organizations, and approximately 60 law student volunteers—assistance which is absolutely essential if the Clinic is to function at all.

Limiting our clientele poses a problem of enforceability. Although we ask all our clients for their names and telephone numbers many of them are reluctant to divulge this information due to the personal nature of their problems. We do not insist that those who wish to remain anonymous identify themselves but this policy would have to be changed were we to exclude the outside community. Clients who telephone us would be told they must appear at our very crowded office to present student cards before being served. Many individuals, both students and non-students, would be discouraged under such conditions from approaching the clinic at all.

We feel that if our mandate restricted us to serving the McGill community the clinic could not operate on a reduced budget. The budget necessary for maintaining adequate resource material and meeting office operating expenses would be the same regardless of whether or not we accept cases from outside clients. We feel that by dealing with the general public we are simply using our resources to their maximum level of efficiency.

McGill University students receive a great deal of economic support from the public at large. The existence of the Clinic gives students the opportunity to give something in return while enjoying the advantages of a valuable service. We at Legal Aid feel that it would be a terrible waste to lose that opportunity.

If you have any questions about us or if we can help you with a legal problem please feel free to call our office at 398-6792/93 or drop by the Union Building, rooms B-20 and B-21.

HYDE PARK

Expanding textbooks

After the initial success of the FIND-A-TEXT used book listing among the Faculty of Management and Continuing Education students, in the summer and fall sessions 1987, it has been decided to expand the service in order to benefit the entire McGill student population.

The service is quite simple. Students bring a list of the books they wish to sell, along with their asking price, to FIND-A-TEXT. This is then entered into a database by course number.

Students wishing to purchase the required course text simply ask for the books available under the course number.

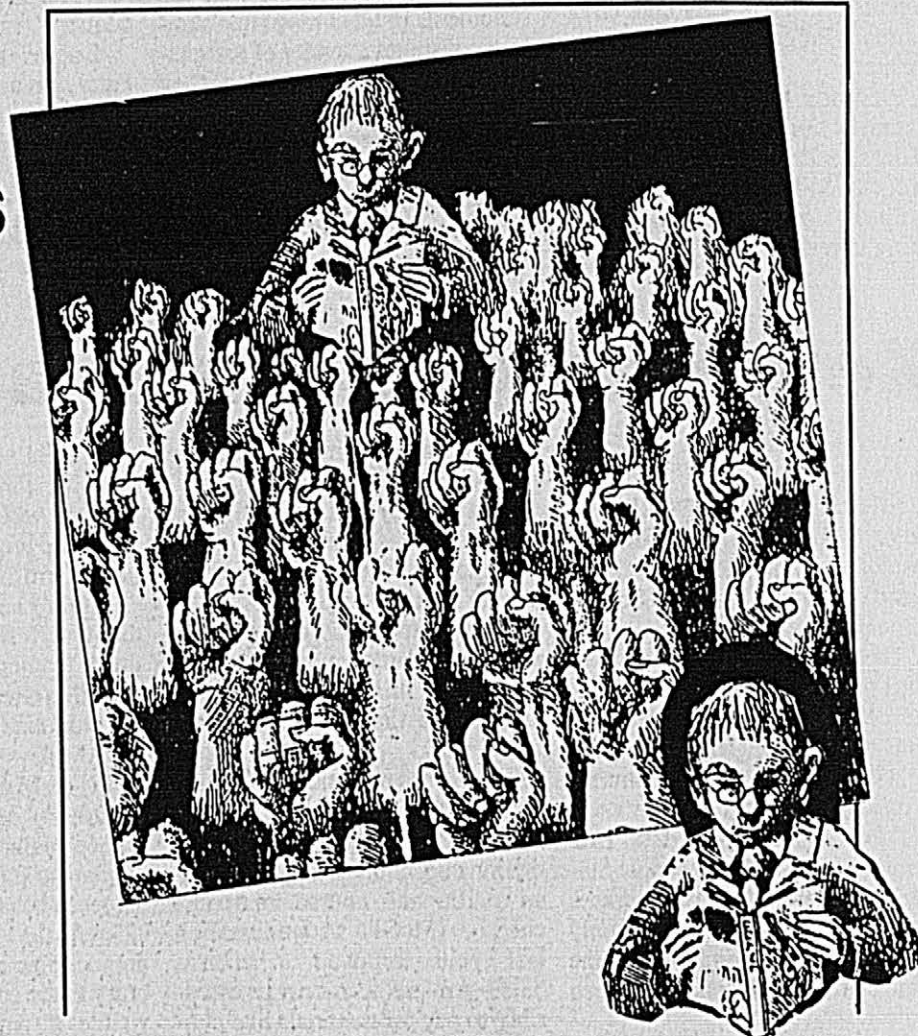
FIND-A-TEXT was initially started as a non-profit organization and will be asking a small fee of \$1.00 for each book request given to the buyer. This fee will hopefully enable FIND-A-TEXT to be self-supporting.

NOTE: Only one ad listing per course number request is given to the buyer. The buyer can be assured that he/she has sole rights to that book. The service charge is completely refundable upon presentation of the receipt, should the book be already sold or the transaction falls thru.

For anyone interested in selling their books, the required information is:
Name, Telephone Number (home/business), Hours to call, Address, Postal Code.

For each book to be sold, the following information must be listed:
Book Title, Author, Edition, Course Number, Asking Price.

Deliver to Porter or mail to: FIND-A-TEXT
Bronfman Building
1001 Sherbrooke St.W.
Montreal, Québec
H3A 1G5
Bronfman Lobby
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Sept. 6 to 23
12:00—18:00



The McGill Daily abides by a slightly altered version of the Statement of Principles of Canadian University Press which reads as follows:

We, the members of the Canadian University Press, affirm that we hold the following principles in common:

That the major role of the student press is to act as an agent for social change, assisting students in understanding and acting against oppression and injustice, and emphasizing the rights and responsibilities of the individual;

That the student press must, to fulfill this role, perform both an educative and active function, and critically support the aims of groups serving as agents of social change;

That the student press must use its influence as an agent of social change responsibly, as outlined in the Canadian University Press Code of Ethics, presenting campus, local, national and international news fairly and accurately, and interpreting events and ideas to the best of its ability;

That the student press as its main priority assist students in acting against any system where it is found to be preserving a hierarchy based on power and privilege, or to be oppressive to women, lesbians and gay men, indigenous people, and ethnic, religious, or other minorities;

That the student press must use its relative freedom from commercial and other controls to ensure that it acts in accordance with its major role, and to examine the issues that other media avoid.

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ), Publi-peq and CampusPlus.

The Daily Publications Society

The *McGill Daily* is published by the Daily Publications Society (DPS), a non-profit corporation which is independent from all other campus student organizations. All McGill students pay a small yearly fee to the DPS and are members of the Society. This fee is collected by the university and used to publish *The McGill Daily*.

As a society incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act, the final decision making body is the Board of Directors. This Board is made up of three staff representatives, elected by the staff of the *Daily* and six student representatives elected by the students at large in campus elections each spring.

Any questions or complaints about the organization can be addressed to the members of the Board of Directors. The student members especially are there to represent the student body within the organization. So far this year there is only one student member due to a mix up during last spring's elections. Any students interested in running for a position on the Board of Directors are welcome to come down and inquire in the *Daily* office, room B-03 in the Union Building. The existing Board can be contacted through the *Daily* business office, room B-17 in the Union Building.

398-6784

398-6785

daily editorial offices



The Staff

Any member of the DPS can become a staff member of *The McGill Daily*. Non-members of the DPS may also become staff members, although they must be granted their vote by staff.

To become a voting staff member, an individual must have done one of the following:

- Write and have published six articles.
 - Have six graphics or photographs published.
 - Do twelve hours of production work.
- You do not have to be a staff member to work on the paper.

Staff members are expected to continue working for the newspaper after attaining their staff vote and attend staff meetings. An individual loses their staff vote if he or she misses three weekly staff meetings in a row.

All staff meetings are open to everyone. Everyone who attends has speaking rights, however only staff members may vote.

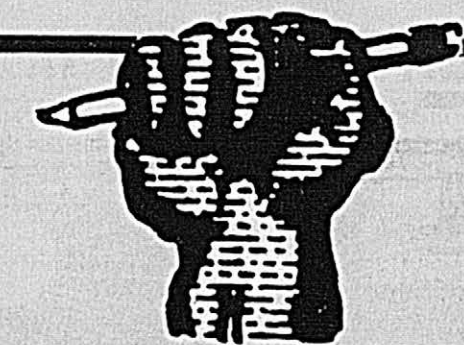
The Editorial Board

There are, at present, ten members on the *Daily* editorial board and some positions are open. Editors are elected by staff each spring and by-elections may be necessary during the year as positions become vacant.

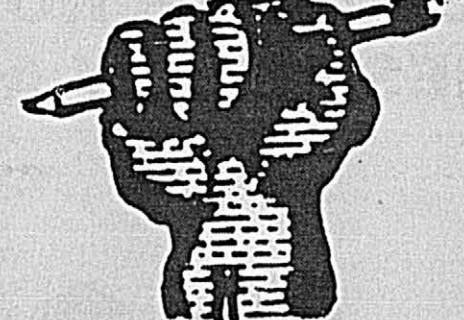
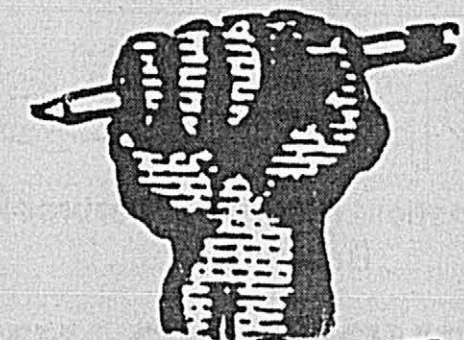
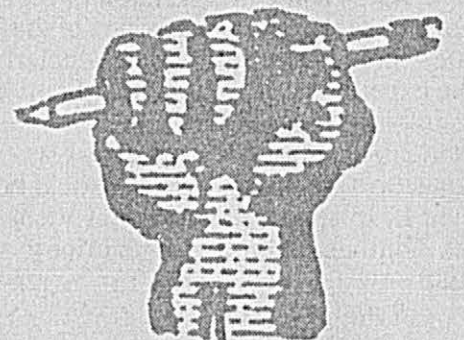
The positions are filled by individuals from staff who show a commitment to the paper and who prove outstanding competence in a department or area within the structure of the organization.

The *Daily* is run democratically by a large staff. The members of the editorial board have no more voting power than staff members, and cannot make any decisions about the paper without the staff.

The editorial board is responsible for the various areas of the paper's operation. Any questions about the editorial board can be directed to any one of its members, who can be found in room B-03 of the Union Building.



USER'S GUIDE TO THE McGILL DAILY VOLUME 78 (1988-1989)



News and Features

The news department is run by the Coordinating News Editor Stephanie Lachowicz. News is a crucial aspect of the *Daily*. Coverage of Students' Society, other student groups, the faculty and administration, other McGill happenings, the city as well as national and international events of concern to students continues throughout the year, and usually appears in the front pages of the paper. Three editions a week are dedicated to news, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Features are longer pieces which concentrate on issues, rather than events. Because features allow for the breadth and depth lacking in most news stories, they make for very interesting reading. Features usually appear opposite the editorial page.

The Supplement

To help people waste the time they should spend studying, the *Daily* provides an arts and entertainment edition every Thursday. Movies, music, theatre, art and other cultural baggage are all reviewed by a tasteful discerning staff, in the *Daily's* most well-read issue. The Supplement accepts admissions from people who are interested or interesting. Contact editors Egg or carl p. wilson iii for details.

Science Edition

The Science edition is published bi-weekly on Tuesdays. This edition is not only for the scientifically-minded. It addresses many issues, from the mundane to the extraordinary—from mind-altering drugs to PCB spills in your garden. It also publishes in-depth special issues on such subjects as scientific research on campus and women in science. The Science editors welcome letters requesting scientific analyses of the commonplace. Letters can be dropped off in the *Daily* office, Room B-03 of the Union building.

Comments, Editorials

Comments on a wide variety of issues appear regularly on the editorial page (usually page four) of each regular issue. They are written and signed by *Daily* staff members.

Editorials are rare. They are signed by the staff as a whole, meaning they have been discussed and voted on by the staff. They also appear on the editorial page.

Notes from Below

Announcements concerning the *Daily's* operations or messages from the staff to the student body appear under the heading 'Notes from Below'. It is not a regular feature of the paper and is not the same as a comment or editorial.

Canadian University Press

The *McGill Daily* is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP). CUP is a collective of over 50 university, college and CEGEP papers from across Canada.

CUP provides its members with weekly news and bi-weekly features and graphics exchanges, put together by regional and national CUP staff. CUP employs five regional bureau chiefs as well as a national bureau chief, a national features writer and a national president.

CUP runs a national advertising cooperative, Campus Plus, and organizes a national conference for delegates from its member papers in December.

Letters

The *Daily* welcomes letters to the editor from its readership. We are committed to printing all the letters we receive provided:

- They are 300 words or less.
- They are typed legibly.
- They are not libellous, sexist, racist or homophobic.
- They are signed by the author and the author's name, faculty and year are clearly indicated. If necessary anonymity can be arranged through prior consultation with staff.

Hyde Parks

Named after the famous park in London in which speakers stand on soap boxes and vent their spleens to anyone who will listen, the *Daily's* Hyde Park space is provided for individuals or groups to comment, gripe, vent their spleens or announce things that cannot be covered in a letter of 300 words. Hyde Parks may be up to 500 words in length, and are subject to the same conditions as letters.

Hyde Parks are a hot item. Unlike letters, we do not guarantee that we will print unsolicited submissions. Arrangements for publication of a Hyde Park should be made with Stephanie Lachowicz, our coordinating news editor.

Special Issues

Throughout the school year, the *Daily* publishes numerous special issues. Apart from the regular French, Science and Supplement editions, the *Daily* usually publishes:

- Disarmament Issue
- Gay and Lesbian Issue
- Women's Issue

Events

All McGill groups and organizations are encouraged to publicize their events in our free events column. Space limitations prevent us from publicizing events before the day they occur, but your event will be advertised on the day it occurs.

The deadline for submissions to the events column is 14h00 on the day prior to your event. Forms are available at the *Daily* office. The *Daily* reserves the right to edit submissions to the 'events' column.

Daily Français

Le *Daily français*, c'est la voix française de McGill. Il fournit l'occasion aux francophones et aux francophiles de McGill de s'informer sur le monde qui les entoure. De plus, le *Daily français* s'attarde tout particulièrement sur les problèmes francophones. Le *Daily français* paraît le mardi.

Si vous êtes intéressé(e) à écrire, dessiner, faire de la mise en page pour le journal, à exprimer vos opinions ou à vous battre contre des moulins à vent, le *Daily français* vous attend. Le travail au journal ne demande que quelques heures de votre temps par semaine et vous permettra d'apprendre beaucoup sur le journalisme et le monde qui existe en dehors de vos livres. Pour plus d'informations, communiquez avec Isabelle Clément ou Pierre Carabin, au *Daily* (Union B-03).

Nous aurons une réunion spéciale pour les nouveaux mercredi le 7 septembre à 16h30 au bureau du *Daily*, local B-03 du Union Building.

PEQ

La Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ) est un regroupement de journaux universitaires et de Cégep. Le *Daily* en est l'un des membres fondateurs. La PEQ publie un bulletin d'information national mensuel et un annuaire des mouvements étudiants.

La PEQ et ses journaux membres affirment que le rôle du journalisme étudiant est de promouvoir le changement social en défendant les droits étudiants et les droits de la personne. Ce rôle se concrétise dans le traitement d'informations qui sont ignorées par la presse commerciale et une analyse des événements qui tient en ligne de compte les principes de base de la PEQ. Pour cette raison, la PEQ demeure indépendante de tout autre organisme.

Les étudiants bénéficieraient d'un prêt pour un ordinateur

NICOLAS DESAULNIERS-SOUCY

Des démarches ont été entreprises pour faire profiter tous les étudiants universitaires d'un prêt sans

intérêt à l'achat d'un micro-ordinateur et elles devraient aboutir en janvier.

Actuellement, seuls les étudiants bénéficiant du régime des prêts et bourses et représentés par une cor-

poration profitent d'un prêt sans intérêt de \$2090 jusqu'à la fin de leurs études, c'est-à-dire les étudiants en génie, en chimie et en administration. Actuellement 2200 étudiants par année se dotent d'un micro-ordinateur en bénéficiant de ce programme.

La présente coalition veut étendre ces avantages à tous les étudiants, à temps plein ou partiel, avec un minimum de 12 crédits accumulés, bénéficiant ou non du régime des prêts et bourses. Ils auront droit à un prêt maximum de \$3000.

D'après un document interne de la coalition, les coûts d'un tel programme sont très raisonnables : approximativement \$335 000 la première année, \$1,66 millions la deuxième et \$3 millions les années suivantes en tenant compte d'un taux d'intérêt de 13,5% pendant 3 années en moyenne.

D'après Mark Cameron, vice-président aux affaires externes de l'Association des étudiants de l'université McGill (SSMU), les chances de succès sont très bonnes.

Cependant les négociations devraient durer jusqu'en janvier et la SSMU voudrait faire profiter des bas prix aux étudiants dès octobre en amorçant immédiatement les discussions avec les fournisseurs.

La SSMU souhaite également que ce dossier soit séparé de celui des prêts et bourses.

Les étudiants, pour avoir droit aux prêts, doivent choisir parmi les quelques ordinateurs proposés par la coalition. Ce choix s'avère donc très important, compte tenu des besoins des étudiants, différents en art et en informatique par exemple.

Le document interne de la coalition fait état de trois catégories : un système avancé compatible IBM (équivalent au OS/2), un compatible IBM bas de gamme et un Apple. D'après Paul Massicotte de Coop McGill, le choix des modèles s'effectuera en fonction de trois critères : la qualité, le service, le prix, mais toujours dans les limites des besoins des étudiants.

Le choix des fournisseurs se fera sans la notion de contenu québécois, inexistant dans le cas des Apple.

Pour la première année, la distribution des ordinateurs sera confiée au Réseau Info-Québec qui s'est occupé jusqu'à maintenant de la distribution et les coops étudiantes assureront la vente.

A la vente, le prix négocié avec les distributeurs sera majoré de 150 dollars dont 50 iront au Réseau Info-Québec et 100 dollars à la coalition. Notons que McGill a déjà fourni à cette organisation 7000 dollars pour son budget de première année évalué à 53 000 dollars.

Jusqu'à maintenant la COFIQ (Coalition des facultés d'ingénierie du Québec) et le Réseau Info-Québec ont très bien su s'acquitter de leur tâche d'après Mark Cameron.

Mais la nouvelle coalition, forcément beaucoup plus grande, fera sans doute face à des problèmes d'organisation



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9 a.m. - 5 p.m.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

**DEAN OF THE
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The First term of office of Dean Roderick A. MacDonald of the Faculty of Law comes to an end on May 31, 1989. An Advisory Committee to review the Deanship has therefore been established in accordance with the Statutes.

The Dean is responsible to the Vice-Principal (Academic) for the supervision and administration of the academic programs, budgets, and all activities of the Faculty. Candidates should have appropriate scholarly and administrative experience; facility in both French and English is desirable.

Nominations to and applications for, as well as comments about, the position are invited. These should be addressed to: David L. Johnston, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, James Administration Building, prior to September 30, 1988.

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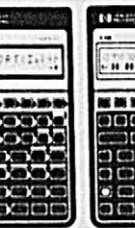
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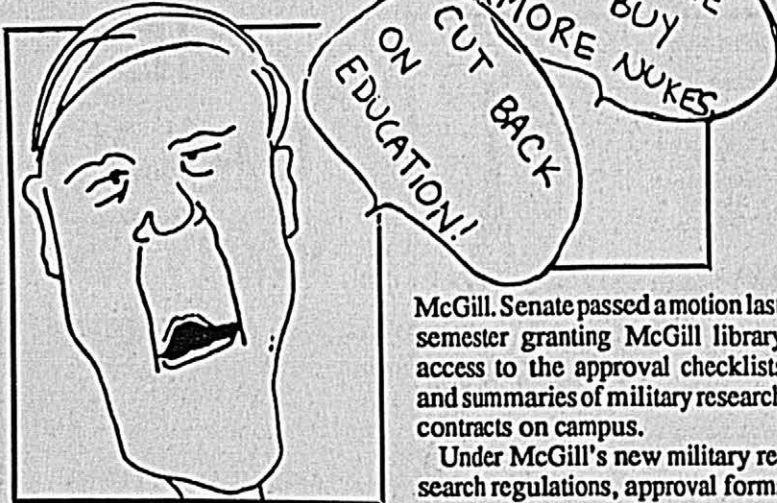
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McGill hedges on research information

by Karen Valihora

Students will be given a chance to review all pending and current military contracts undertaken by



McGill. Senate passed a motion last semester granting McGill library access to the approval checklists and summaries of military research contracts on campus.

Under McGill's new military research regulations, approval forms

are now required for all new military contracts, to ensure no research undertaken at McGill is "directly harmful" to the general populace. VP Research Ian Machlachlan agreed to require all seven research teams currently conducting military research on campus to fill out the approval forms, and to place all information in the library.

Researchers currently engaged will be voluntarily offering the information required by the new approval forms. "But why shouldn't they?" asks Professor Sam Noumoff, instigator of the motion. "They shouldn't have anything to hide. Why not make that information public?"

"The questions that must be

asked now are most important. Is a retroactive policy affecting these contracts going to be enforced by [Dean Machlachlan]?" asks Noumoff.

Machlachlan, at Noumoff's request, agreed to place all the summary information for pending university contracts in the library for scrutiny by the McGill community. "That information could be made available in the library, but it would be difficult before the execution of the contracts," said Machlachlan.

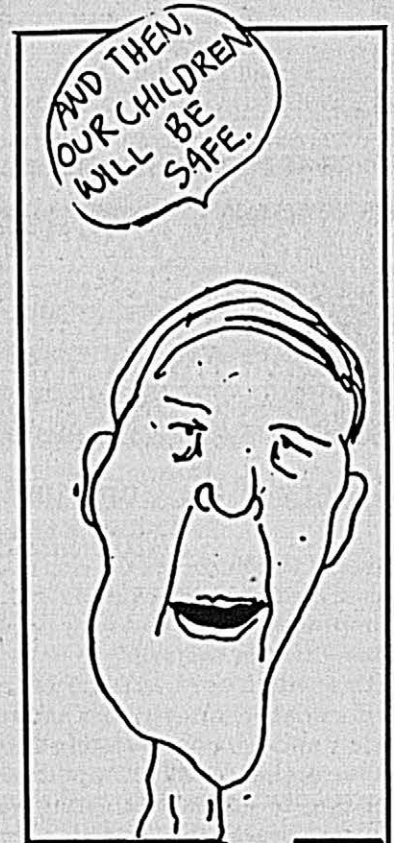
According to Machlachlan, it had "not been his intention" to require approval forms for existing contracts. He also pointed out that of the seven existing contracts, one was finished, two were to be finished late last spring, two would wrap up in the fall, and the last two conclude early 1989.

However, he added that "if the Senate so requests", the information could be obtained and placed in the library. Senate passed the motion.

At the last Senate meeting, on May 11, a motion was passed to forward the approval forms to the seven primary researchers presently administering military con-

tracts. This would serve as a "bridging procedure", according to Noumoff, once again the instigator of the motion.

A quick check in the library yesterday showed the documents are still unavailable. Machlachlan could not be reached for comment.



WFC nuke suit goes at feds

by Zeb Brown

Nuclear weapons are immoral, impractical—and illegal, say the World Federalists of Canada. With the support of 190 organizations from across the country, they're willing to take Canada's nuclear policy to the Supreme Court to prove it.

The World Federalists (WFC) and six co-plaintiffs, including the Assembly of First Nations and Lawyers for Social Responsibility, have initiated a massive organizing and fund-raising campaign, hoping it will culminate in a landmark federal court ruling and "Canada becoming the world's first judicially-declared nuclear weapons free zone."

This Nuclear Weapons Legal Action (NWLA) emerged from Operation Dismantle's unsuccessful bid to halt cruise-missile testing three years ago. In that case, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled against the peace group because the link between the tests and an increased risk of nuclear war was unclear. The court did, however, acknowledge that powers of judicial review extend to executive policy decisions.

American and British courts have held the opposite—that matters of foreign policy and defence are beyond the scope of justice. Emphasizing the unusual opportu-

nity that exists in this country, the WFC has managed to enlist the support of organizations ranging from CUSO and Greenpeace to the Canadian Association of University Teachers and Philosophers for Peace.

The NWLA's 31-member legal team, including Clayton Ruby, Roy Romanow (former Saskatchewan Attorney General) and Montréal's Irwin Cotler, initially debated between two legal strategies. The most attractive but least viable option was to argue that nuclear weapons are inherently illegal because they violate human rights, and contravene the United Nations Humanitarian Rules of Armed Conflict. Instead the legal team will challenge Canada's support of NATO's first-strike nuclear policy.

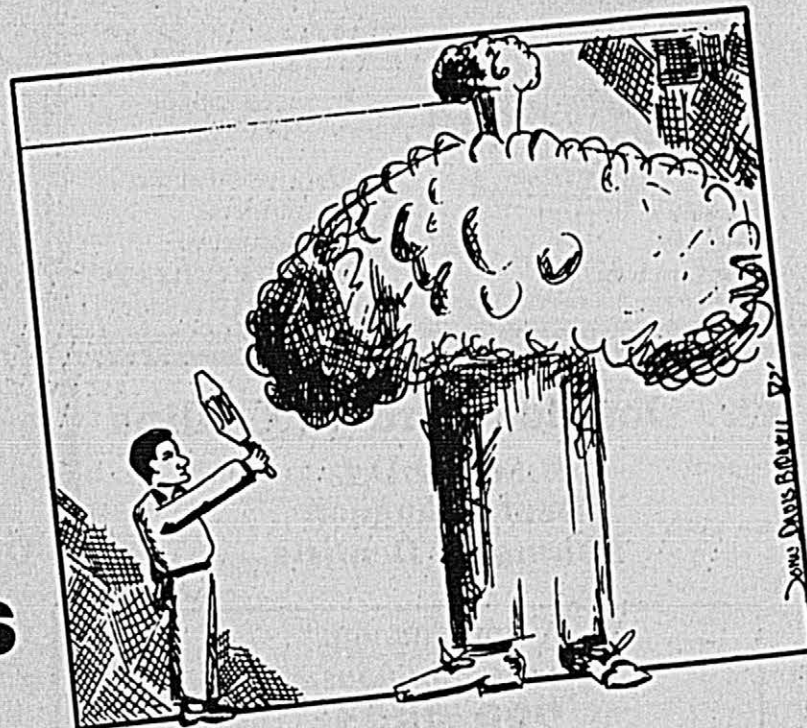
"This policy gives NATO battlefield commanders licence to use nuclear weapons in response to a non-nuclear attack—licence to start a nuclear war," says the NWLA's publicity material. "[The legal committee] will seek a declaration from the court that Canada's involvement with the NATO policy reserving the right to use nuclear weapons first in a conflict is illegal under international law and Canadian domestic law."

While the case will focus on a

particular policy, the legal action is not intended to be confrontational. The co-plaintiffs hope to engage in "co-operative litigation" with assistance from the government "in seeking a court ruling on this legitimate matter of vital public concern." Federal funds have been made available in the past for cases involving Native rights and bilingualism, and the NWLA has sent a letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney asking for similar consideration.

Financial aid is what the NWLA needs most. Inadequate funding is all that prevents the legal action from getting underway. Although encouraged by a \$15 000 research grant from the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, the NWLA must raise an additional \$100 000 simply to reach the preliminary stages of trial. So far, mailout campaigns and local fund-raising activities have had moderate success, but support is expected to increase as the case attracts more media attention.

In 1963, a Japanese court ruled, in harmony with various UN resolutions, that the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki violated international law. A similar ruling in today's case could be the beginning of a halt to the atomic hysteria that has grown steadily over the past four decades.



Shelter foe woe

by Anne-Marie Perrotta

Residents in Pointe-aux-Trembles are opposing the creation of a halfway house for ex-convicts in their neighborhood, but face little chance of getting the City of Montréal to reverse its decision to locate the house in their neighborhood.

Two petitions circulated by Pointe-aux-Trembles residents, one with 1300 signatures the other with 1900, had no impact on the city council. The house is scheduled to open in December and renovations will begin in mid-September. The house, located on the corner of 9th Avenue and Notre-Dame Est, is being developed by Résidences Emmanuel Grégoire (REG).

Marcel Veilleux, REG director, defended the project, saying, "people who are opposed to this house are doing so because of social prejudice."

But members of the community group Opération Sauvegarde de Pointe-aux-Trembles (OSPAT) are worried about preserving the character of their neighborhood. OSPAT fought to have the plans for this residence stopped, but failed.

According to Marthe Lawrence, a municipal spokesperson, "As a committee, we think it would be a good idea because Montréal needs houses like that."

"I think the idea for this house is great," said Ghislaine Giroux of OSPAT, "however the location is not ideal."

Although the future halfway house is the first such establishment for ex-convicts in Pointe-aux-Trembles, there are several centres d'accueil in the 40 000 person residential district, with three residences situated within a two kilometer radius.

"This area is becoming too congested with halfway houses and the like," said Giroux. "We have been asking for a Maison de la Culture for a while now, but the City has not yet consented. They just keep giving us centres d'accueil."

Lawrence argued that Pointe-aux-Trembles was not treated differently than other areas. "The situation is no better or worse in Pointe-aux-Trembles," she said. "There are three halfway houses in Rosemont and this is the first in Pointe-aux-Trembles."

Residents also question whether the ex-convicts scheduled to live in the house, will be able to readjust to society in one of these halfway houses.

"Putting 25 men who have served various sentences into one house, is an explosive situation in itself," said Ann Marandola, a former re-education worker and a Pointe-aux-Trembles resident. "They do not receive much of a correctional program in prison anyway."

But one resident, Nevin Hamilton, said, "I think these people need a middle ground place to go when they come out of prison."

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.110-278B History of Communications II

Spring Semester, Tues. & Thurs. 12:00 - 1:20 pm, F.D.A. auditorium.

Given by: Professor Paul Heyer.

This course will begin with the wide ranging implications of the development of electronic communications in the nineteenth century, and conclude with an assessment of today's 'information-based' society.

Note: Although designed as a sequence students may opt to take one or both courses in any order.

More detailed information about the above courses is available from

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All the president's plans

by Mitu Sengupta

The Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) has represented McGill students since 1909 and is governed by thirty-two student members. The five paid members of the SSMU executive committee (President, VPs External, Internal, Finance and University Affairs) hold the most responsibility in the Society and execute all major policy decisions subject to ratification by the elected faculty representatives.

We present an interview with Nancy Coté, this year's Student Society president. Coté polled 1682 votes during last spring's SSMU elections while her competition Doug Hodgson polled 436 votes. However, less than 2500 students voted on any one referendum or election question last year.

With McGill's accumulated deficit expected to hit \$55 million by the end of the year and with low voter turnouts and enthusiasm, Coté has the tough job of negotiating with the provincial government for more money while also encouraging student involvement in important issues such as underfunding at home.

In her interview with the *Daily*, Coté discussed some of the issues that Students' Society will be addressing through the year.

Daily: Few students participated in last year's elections. How do you plan to encourage student participation and interest in the Students' Society?

Coté: Students do take interest, they just don't know where to get information. People are just not aware that Student's Society is sponsoring many campus events or that Student Society is co-ordinating the representation of the university. We are going to be doing a lot of work this year that we hope will influence future voter turn outs.

We are going to increase circulation of the University Affairs Newsletter and get more information to students. We will make efforts to communicate better with residence students. We're also planning to get more councillors involved in communications.

Daily: A sixth Executive member position of Vice-President Communications may be created this year. Would that really be effective? We already have a VP University Affairs and a University Affairs Committee that are also responsible for keeping students informed of SSMU's activities in student-related issues.

Coté: VP Communications will be responsible for relations with the media, residence students, etcetera. He or she will also communicate between the Students' Society and other campus faculty societies.

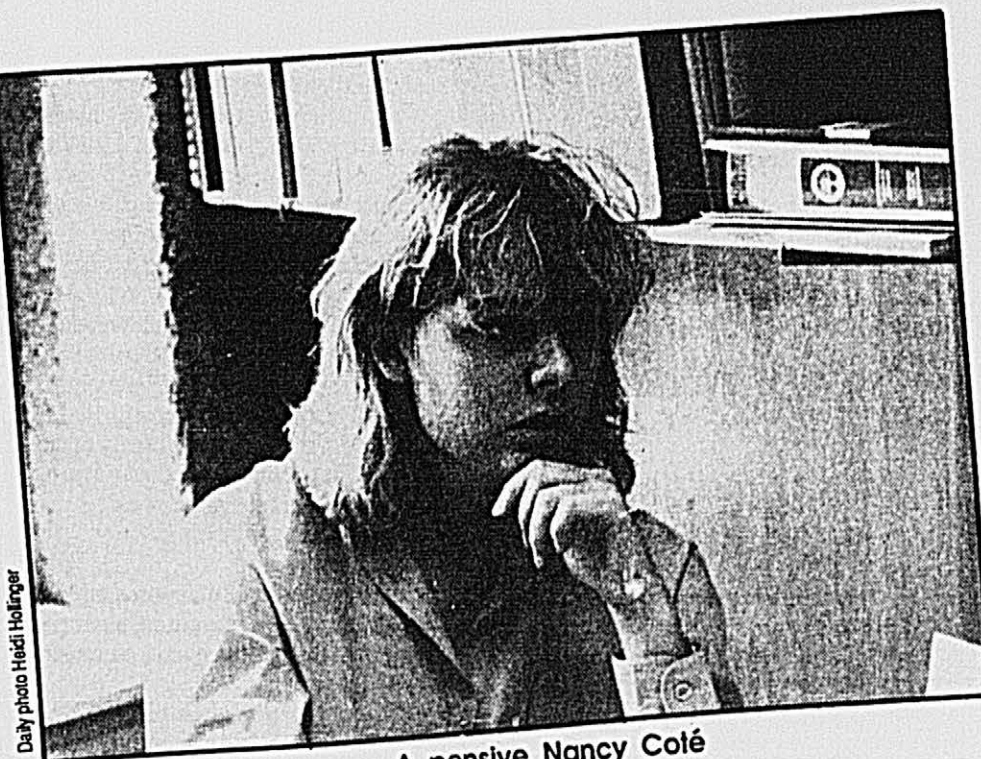
The job of VP University Affairs is to communicate with students on the Student Committees. That is quite a job in itself.

Daily: How do you plan to improve relations with the Francophone students at McGill? Last year's SSMU President was very optimistic about the development of McGill Québec, but the club had a few problems last year with Student Society.

Coté: What problems did they have last year?

Daily: Through the first semester, they were considered a part of the Multicultural Society although they represent more than 25 per cent of McGill's student population. Later, they were given the same standing as any ordinary activities club. They also had budget problems and had to ask the French literature department and the Programming Network for subsidies to finance events because they couldn't get funds from Students' Society.

Coté: I wasn't aware of any problems with McGill Québec. If they have any prob-



A pensive Nancy Coté

lems with their status or budget I'd be willing to talk to them.

In terms of Francophone students, we are communicating with other Québec students through the Projet Micro, a computer loans programme that Students' Society is involved with at present.

We are also trying to involve francophones in student affairs at McGill. This year a number of directors of Welcome Week and the Programming Network are Francophones.

Daily: This year Student's Society did not mail out bilingual information to first year students like they did last year. This is not a good start for relations with francophone students.

Coté: We did have complaints this summer about the mailed information. Student's Society constitution is coming out in French this fall for the first time.

So we are working on it and hopefully getting there.

Daily: What is SSMU doing about collaborating with other Québec universities on the issues of loans and bursaries and presenting proposals to the Québec government?

Coté: As I mentioned earlier, we are involved in the Projet Micro. It's basically a coalition of Québec students at all Québec universities and together we've accepted a project that was initiated by the University of Québec at Chicoutimi.

The project involves creating a large computer distribution network of students. Because there is such a large market of students, the prices will be a lot lower. Once that organization is functioning, the next step is to go to the government for loans for computers. This is something quite new on the Québec student scene, you don't often see all the universities come together on any one issue.

Daily: But is the Projet Micro politically inclined? McGill is in the same boat as many Québec universities when it comes to loans, bursaries and underfunding, in terms of presenting positions to the government. What is the Students' Society doing, on the political level, to co-operate with other Québec universities?

Coté: No, the Projet Micro is not politically inclined at present.

We have been talking to other Québec universities on that issue. This weekend there is a sort of finalisation congress of the Projet Micro. The organization will be given a name, and the structure finalised. Along with all the discussions on the Projet Micro, we shall also meet on loans and bursaries. In this situation, the two are inter-related.

While asking for loans on computers, we don't want to affect the Québec student demands on loans and bursaries in any way. We have specified that loans on computers be separate from the Québec loans and bursaries administrative office.

Daily: You are meeting with Claude Ryan, the provincial education minister this September. What issues will you address at that meeting? Do you have any concrete proposals in mind?

Coté: We got a commitment from (Ryan) then to meet with McGill students in the fall when he couldn't attend the General Assembly on underfunding last year.

We do have our positions on loans and bursaries and tuition fees which will be presented. The main purpose of this meeting is to discuss the problem of underfunding with Ryan. He is in the process of revising the funding formula.

McGill has just come up with a new funding formula that should correct the deficit situation that the Québec universities have right now. We shall talk with students about the proposal and try to get their support.

We haven't talked about it formally yet.

Daily: What about co-operation with the association nationale de étudiant-e-s du Québec (ANEEQ), Québec's only student association? McGill also differs with ANEEQ on several policy points, especially those concerning the tuition freeze in Québec.

Coté: We have a lot of preconditions to accepting a tuition fee increase, these include correcting underfunding, revising the loans and bursaries system, and abolishing hidden tuition fees.

The General Assembly showed that students were divided on the question of tuition fee increase. Some wanted it, and some didn't. It is possible that we'll have another tuition fee referendum some time this year. We do hope for more University involvement with ANEEQ.

Daily: Any plans to join ANEEQ this year? ANEEQ has a large membership and McGill would certainly be in a stronger position with the provincial government if it did.

Coté: Joining ANEEQ was definitely something that was looked at last year. ANEEQ certainly has encouraged university participation in the past. However, ANEEQ has not pushed for more university involvement over the past year. The last event they organised was the demonstration in November last year. Interest in joining ANEEQ certainly waned in last year's second semester.

We also have problems with representation. There is only one vote per association which brings McGill at par with the CEGEPs that are the association's members.

Daily: But Concordia University, with a larger student body than McGill, is a member of ANEEQ.

Coté: Concordia will be at the Projet Micro congress meeting this weekend....

Again, this weekend is the first time that all Québec universities will meet on loans and bursaries. We'll have to see what happens then.

Daily: Speaking of student involvement and representation, why could McGill's Student Society do nothing to save this year's spring/study break?

Coté: I can tell you exactly what happened last year. This was brought up at Council last year. We were discussing the graduate student amendments at the time. We knew it would take hours to talk about that issue and the study break question was just sort of brushed aside—we had to get on with discussing the graduates' problem. So it sort of just got lost in the shuffle.

It's a one time thing — a product of the lunar cycles or so we are told.

Daily: What happened with the increase in the photocopying fees? Apparently that too was done without any student input.

Coté: At a summer Council meeting we passed a resolution asking the Director of Libraries to rescind the decision because students were not involved in making it. The resolution also condemned the decision because students are already paying one hundred dollars a year on course materials fees. Based on further investigation into the matter, we may set up an alternative photocopying service.

Daily: Students voted in favour of directly paying the Québec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG) club \$3 per semester. But collection of fees by QPIRG was blocked by Senate this summer. Isn't this another example of the administration's interfering with student decisions? What can Students' Society do about it?

Coté: Well that issue is really complicated. QPIRG had technical problems with their constitution and trouble with Senate had been expected. The problem was one of timing. The referendum was passed unanimously, but QPIRG did not have a letter of agreement with the university. Also, their constitution was not put through the Senate Committee.

These are mind boggling procedures — things take a long time to get through Senate committees. Since QPIRG is an autonomous group, it has not asked us for any help. We haven't, as yet, been really involved with this issue.

continued on page 12

America's necessary illusions

The rhetoric of America's leading dissident is no formula for success. "I write a lot of things that people don't like," explains Noam Chomsky. "When critics cannot discredit the position I take, they throw mud."

BY JONATHON ELLISON

Chomsky, a professor of linguistics and philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a paradoxical figure, manoeuvring within the establishment while remaining one of its most vigilant critics. His often isolated voice of dissent dates back to the sixties and landed him on American President Richard Nixon's 'Most-Hated' list when Watergate was in its prime.

A prolific writer, Chomsky offers biting and heavily documented criticism of the hypocritical nature of the American establishment, both private and public. His books provide exhaustive documentation of US-sponsored covert actions and probe the soft underbelly of American politics that the U.S. government would prefer to see left alone.

The bulk of Chomsky's work elaborates upon his central thesis, what he has labelled the 'manufacture of consent'. He argues thought control in a democratic society enjoys an invisibility impossible in the totalitarian state and is therefore a more insidious means of mass control.

To the American psyche, author George Orwell's totalitarian vision of society where "thought police" ensure mass compliance is a fairy tale. But to Chomsky, it is reality.

"We're a lot closer to (1984) than you might think. We're well along on thought control," he claims.

During a speech delivered this summer in Cape Cod, Chomsky attacked the nation's major media companies for producing a means of thought patrol that picks up where totalitarianism leaves off—propaganda.

"Since in a democratic society force is not permissible, the way to manipulate the public is through propaganda," Chomsky said.

Chomsky's talk, entitled 'Necessary Illusions' - *Thought Control In A Democratic Society*, is part of a series he will be documenting this winter, in Toronto, for the CBC.

Chomsky said corporations such as CBS, *Newsweek* and the *New York Times* are examples of media organizations which pass propaganda defined by advertising agencies, onto their audiences.

"The big money comes from advertising and (advertising) corporations find it essential to adhere to the interests of their readers, regardless of the truth," he says.

The result is that media companies will also adhere to the interests defined by

advertising agencies in order to receive their paychecks. Western media, though quick to attack the propaganda tactics and stream-lined visions employed by non-Western media, is privy to the same tunnel-vision, he said.

Chomsky cited the early '80s murder of a Polish priest by Soviet-backed Polish forces as a prime case of media control. The murder prompted the *New York Times* to run an explicit front-page story covering details of the murder. Yet, Chomsky said, when over a hundred religious leaders were massacred in El Salvador, the majority of the commercial media bypassed coverage until a week later when *The*



New York Times ran a brief column on the unfortunate deaths of some 'people of the cloth' in the pursuit of democracy in Central America.

In retrospect, he added, the Polish story received one hundred and fifty percent more coverage than the murder in El Salvador, even though, the media was fully aware of the massacre.

"Today we have an elite media that is selling to a selected audience. It just doesn't make economical sense to show rich, powerful people the harm their country is doing abroad, when it is doing (harm) specifically for their economic interests," he said.

According to Chomsky, these "necessary illusions" are nothing new to the American public. "In 1975," he said, "a U.S. Senator stated that the people who own the country should govern it. That is precisely what is happening today."

Chomsky added both U.S. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson

were also concerned that "the ignorant masses were becoming a problem" and one Republican Senator said, "We have to scare the hell out of the American people. The public must be removed from the arena and be given oversimplifications, for their own good."

According to Chomsky, when the general public thinks of democracy, it thinks of a concept defined by the American media and commercial interests.

"In Nicaragua," he says, "there were no deaths and no major violence; it was a free vote. In the American media, however, the election didn't even exist. It's the U.S. state and media that determines whether or not an election actually takes place in 'enemy' territory."

During El Salvador's latest elections, the country's Archbishop was murdered, the existing government was massacred and all of the universities were occupied. Yet the American media persistently made reference to the country's 'elected government,' planting an impression of an honestly-elected government in the reader's psyche.

Chomsky spoke of numerous other examples of the media presenting a narrow viewpoint of international events to satisfy a select audience.

The July 25, 1988 issue of *Time* magazine, he said, includes lengthy coverage of the ousting of the American ambassador to Nicaragua. The article details the actions of the Sandinista government during the ambassador's removal such as the arrest of 40 protesters, the suspension of the opposition daily *La Prensa*, and the closing of *Radio Catolica*. *Time*'s characterization of these actions, says Chomsky, paint a malicious picture without providing an alternative point of view.

The article, Chomsky added, also claims the actions taken by the Sandinistas "provoked forceful new White House calls for the lethal aid to the Contras." The article's implicit condemnation of the Nicaraguan government cushions readers into an air of approval as they read that "Reagan pledged his support for an extra \$47 million to the Contras, with \$20 million for weapons and ammunition," he said.

Chomsky also said a similar process of thought control occurs in the Central American press, but the methods employed are far less subtle than in the U.S.

"Today there exist no independent press whatsoever in El Salvador or Guatemala. They've all been wiped out by the forces backed by the CIA," says Chomsky.

We have to scare the hell out of the American people. The public must be removed from the arena and be given oversimplifications, for their own good.

"I know of many journalists and editors who are now in a hundred little pieces lying at the bottom of a ditch."

Ironically, he said, the press is silenced only in countries where American-style democracy has been enforced.

Although the *New York Times* has not commented on the US backed press bashing during eight years of selected coverage in Central America, it continues to chronicle the attacks made by Central American governments on their papers.

"As expected," Chomsky says, "I keep reading exclusive reports on the Sandinista suppression of the opposition newspaper *La Prensa*."

In an affidavit to the International Court of Justice, a judicial body given little recognition in the American press, an ex-Contra member testified the Contras "would arrive at an undefended village, assemble all the residents in the middle and the proceed to kill - in full view of the others - all the persons working for the Nicaraguan government including police, health workers, teachers and farmers. These actions then made it easy to persuade those left alive to join the Contra forces."

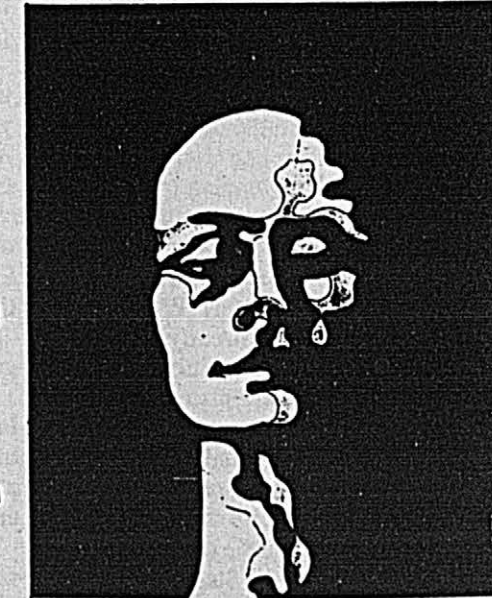
The same affidavit spoke of a "14 year old girl who was gang-raped and then decapitated, her head placed on a stake at the entrance to her village as a warning to government supporters." The World Court immediately called on the CIA to stop inhuman treatment in Nicaragua.

"The U.S. congress answered by sending \$100 million to the Contras in order to pursue their special kind of democracy," said Chomsky. "Back home, the *New York Times* immediately came out calling the International Court 'barbaric.'"

Chomsky said incidents of media manipulation occur around the world, not just in Central America. Chomsky calls Israel "a U.S.-client state, which inherits the right from us for oppression and terror. They are possibly the leading practitioners of international terrorism, with the exception of the U.S."

On August 19, 1985, columnist Yehuda Tsur reported in the Israeli paper *Al Harishmar*, that Israeli mercenaries were receiving salaries of \$10,000 a month for service with the Contras. He stated that a Contra spokesman "on many occasions in the past expressed ... his high regard for the the contribution of Israelis to helping the Contras."

Chomsky also lambasted Iran. "It's a terrorist country. There's no question about that. Their worst act is the support for the U.S. backed Contras, even though it may



have been inadvertent. The Contras are wholesale terrorists, and they do it on our orders."

Chomsky argues thought control works and has moved from the closed corporate boardrooms to infiltrate the American political mainstream.

At the recent Republican convention, former U.N. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick called 'foreign policy' a strong point of the Bush campaign. "The Dukakis Democrats," she said, "do not understand how the prudent use of American power has helped in the struggle for democracy in Central America."

Noam Chomsky considers Kirkpatrick's statement and others like it to be the end result of a "brutal, barbarous and corrupt" policy of thought control.

While Chomsky's name may still be an enigma to the mainstream western media, McGill has decided after a lapse of three years to offer a course devoted to a study of his work.

Blasting the ivory tower

Theodore Streleski had spent 19 years trying to complete his Ph.D. in mathematics, when he decided to express his dissatisfaction with Stanford University's graduate program. He bludgeoned his thesis director to death with a small hammer.

BY ZEB BROWN

With an attrition rate of around 93 per cent in the arts, and 80 per cent in the sciences, Streleski's comment on the merit of the North American doctor of philosophy degree must have sounded a familiar note of frustration with both the silent victims in the system, and the tiny collection of critics who have been calling for Ph.D. reform since the turn of the century.

Today you must have a PhD to teach or do research in a North American university. Students aspiring to the professoriate know and accept this fact of academe, and obligingly dedicate themselves to between seven and twelve years of higher education to complete the degree. Ironically, few stop to think about its actual value.

According to Wilfred Cude, author of *The PhD Trap*, what was once an honorary certificate available for a small price has become an overblown exercise in "self-assigned pedantry" that stultifies innovation, lowers teaching standards and forces the brightest students out of the educational system.

The astonishing level of failure adds up to millions in wasted provincial grants, as well as incalculable costs to the student in time, effort and trauma.

Variant methodologies and faculty personalities play the greatest hand in success and failure, says Cude. Citing an American study which showed an inverse relation between undergraduate grade point average and doctoral completion rates, Cude concludes that student ability and motivation are essentially irrelevant to chances of success.

The science PhD has a higher success rate, according to Cude who says "the current state of high sophistication in theory, procedures and instrumentation" enjoyed by the physical sciences allow its students to move through a streamlined course of study along an established and comparatively secure methodology. Specialization is a natural extension of the learning process in sciences, which are also free of the subjective quirks which plague the humanities and social sciences. The result is a much higher attainment rate.

The dependence on approximation in the social sciences and the custodial tradition of the arts make these disciplines ones in which "the established practi-

tioners have not attained a consensus on what constitutes a significant piece of work," writes Cude, so "it is supremely foolish, arrogant and unjust to insist a senior student must defend a fledgling venture into research as nothing less."

his claim that brilliant graduate work is more often than not dismissed as misguided by conservative examiners. "It is highly unlikely that most doctoral candidates are capable of producing real scholarly innovation anyhow," he suggests, so to demand it "is to involve all concerned in hypocrisy, heartbreak and hopeless pretension."

Cude recommends doctoral candidates be allowed to submit evidence of having made a valuable contribution to their field in a form other than the traditional dissertation. He says the acceptance of articles by recognized journals, for example, should be sufficient.

knowledge because "in any big first-class English department there are a variety of methodological tools and approaches. Professors don't control students—departments do, and there are grievance procedures in place."

Cude repeatedly denounces grievance procedures as rendered ineffective by collegiality and academic pride. "Any Ph.D. student with a problem is really at the mercy of the professor," echoed MA student Guy Denkerley. "You risk a great deal by going public and pointing out the problem. The University of Windsor had a case of a Ph.D. that was passed by the examiners, but then pulled from the printers

with two MAs, said that Cude was being too extreme. A student doing a doctorate doesn't automatically tune her or his mind out of all other subjects, said German, nor do they lose the broad base of knowledge acquired while completing the early stages of the PhD.

The doctorate was originally intended to stand on equal footing with the master's, as certification to do research alone, but the spirit of elitism quickly made it a prerequisite for any university work, thereby draining credibility from the master's degree. Many of those who want to teach have no interest in research, says Cude, and are deterred by the doctorate.

McSweeney said the "distinction between teaching and research skills ceases to be real" after a point in the program. "The student is shown how to deal with and think about the material, and the professor shows how they've dealt with it."

He added, "An integral part of the PhD in North America is the teaching assistant experience. It serves enhances the quality of undergraduate instruction, and provides the graduate student with valuable experience."

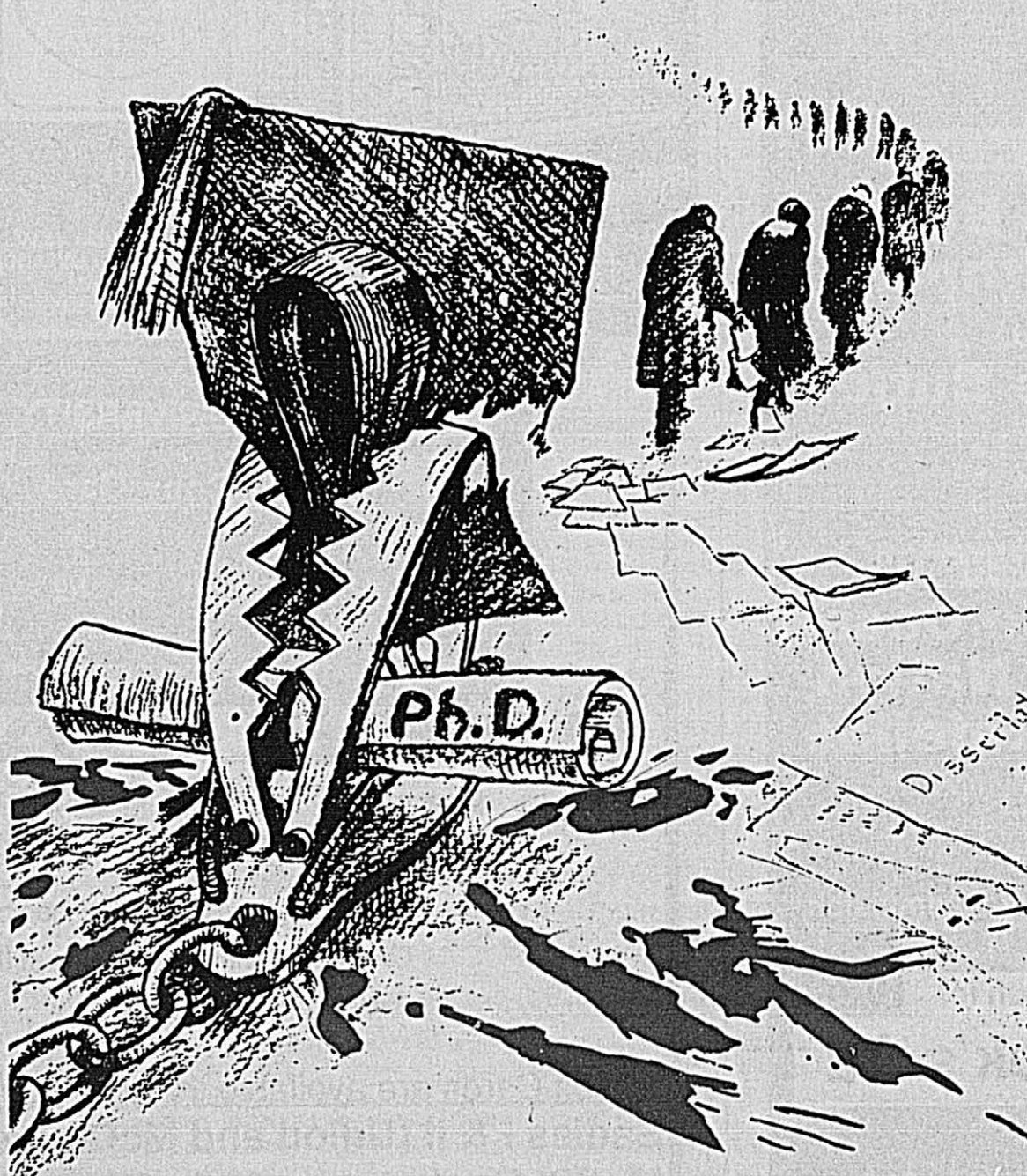
McSweeney said abuse of the teaching assistantship is more to blame for attrition than problems inherent in the PhD program.

"Some universities use teaching assistants for almost all first year undergraduate courses, and consequently need a large number of students in their PhD program. Students enter passively, because they're offered a job and so on, rather than actively, and then realize after a while the self-discipline that the program demands."

German said "the one thing a graduate student needs is not insight, but perseverance—to know when to stop doing research and start the writing. You find a large number of graduate students who always think, 'there's just one more book to read before I start writing.' Research is important, but you can always revise. (Compulsive research) is one of the reasons you get people in MA 18 and nonsense like that."

"Nonsense like that" permeates the PhD system in North America, Cude's description of the decline of graduate studies is incontrovertible, presented through case studies and statistics. But his explanations, criticisms and recommendations are contentious. As German suggested, Cude is often extreme and proposes unrealistic solutions to problems which may not even exist.

Graduate and potential graduate students should read *The PhD Trap*, but they should also talk about it with strong supporters of the doctoral system. The book contains information of interest for the general student population about the inner workings of academe, and is fun.



And because the humanities and social sciences lack consensus and accepted authority, Cude argues that a shout of "that's what you think" is "still conclusive argument" in these fields. What is and what is not scholarly achievement depends to an uncomfortable extent on the personality of the individual receiving the dissertation.

Regardless of the discipline, Cude argues it is unlikely innovative scholarship will be recognized. He uses examples from history and psychological evidence to convincingly support

Kerry McSweeney, Director of the Ph.D. program in English at McGill, conceded that "it's a suggestion worth talking about," but added, "I'm not in favour of it myself. One value of the dissertation is that the student does long-term critical research investigation. You can't really have a substitute, because of the distance and scale of the exercise. It can't be replicated."

He said that although it is "certainly the case that in some departments there are blinkered professors," it is very unusual for innovative work not to be ac-

cepted by a professor who didn't like the student's criticism of one of his courses."

The role and the perception of the degree itself are subject to another volley of criticism by Cude. The specialized doctorate is an inappropriate requirement for undergraduate teaching, he says, where breadth of knowledge and teaching skill should be paramount. Instead, he advocates the hiring of MAs who have completed a year-long teaching internship, to improve the quality of instruction.

Dan German, a PhD student

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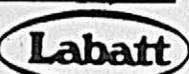
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...Coté

continued from page 9

Daily: So what else is top priority for this year's Student Society?

Coté: We plan to look into problems that students are having with the library, with the increase in photocopying fines, library fines and loss of student jobs. We also want to start work on the disabled students' ramp; construction was approved at Council last year.

Students Society plays a big role on campus and in representing students' views. This has not been publicised enough. The Society has been much maligned on campus as being another part of the administration.

Daily: Well major administrative decisions affecting students, like the one on spring break, do seem to escape Students' Society's control.

Coté: I don't think that the problem is that we miss everything. It starts at the bottom when student representatives on committees are not informed going into them.

It's a problem that has got to be corrected by working within the system, having better student voices representing the students and presenting good, well thought out policies to the university.

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Student demands ignored

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BY SUSANA BEJAR

Over the past century, the first world has witnessed and reaped the benefits of educating the population—a highly-educated society is a recognized goal for both developed and developing countries. It is ironic that the Canadian government has neglected universities just when unprecedented numbers of students are begging for entry. It is also ironic that the Québec government is calling for students to pay higher tuition, when just last year it enacted the most severe cutbacks in the history of university capital budgets.

Formal, higher education can extend beyond the élite minority only if universities receive adequate funding. Québec's leading student movement, ANEEQ, strongly believes that education should be the responsibility of the state, that tuition should be kept low, and that government bursaries should be easily available. But Claude Ryan, Québec Minister of Education, is anxiously awaiting the present tuition freeze's 1989 expiry. Furthermore, the government has been decidedly reluctant when approached for real reform to the loans and bursaries system, reform which will be crucial to the accessibility of education if fees are raised.

Government budget cuts throughout the last decade have left Québec universities in debt, pushing some near the point of bankruptcy. McGill itself will be \$55 million in debt by the end of this year. This alone accounts for almost half of the total debt load now carried by Québec universities.

From 1980-86, budget cuts took three forms—general cutbacks affecting all universities and leading to reductions in services; cutbacks in personnel contracts as a result of Bill 70, which deals with salary freezes; and annual cuts in general university subsidies for the purpose of financing certain expenses such as increased student population.

In 1978-79 the government applied a non-funding policy for extra enrollment which forces universities to draw large amounts of money from the basic expenses of each institution to fund a student body increase of approximately 50 000 students in the last ten years.

"Quality in education is not just based on the good will and performance of the teaching staff, but also on concrete facts like the teacher-student ratio, number of books and magazines per student in the library, number of students in relationship to university employees, number of government dollars per student, and so on," reads Concordia university's 1986 conference dossier on the

per cent of the Canadian population attends university in any capacity. Free tuition, 'real' financial assistance, the abolition of elitist barriers such as aptitude tests, and measures to prevent the ghettoisation of women in certain disciplines have been pursued but cannot be kept up because of inadequate funding and continuing budget cuts.

Since 1977, Québec universities have suffered approximately \$250 million in budget cuts. \$13 million was cut in the last year alone. From 1978-79 to 1984-85, grants to students dropped 31 per cent. During the same period, Québec's GNP increased 10 per cent while university funding dropped 20 per cent. The government indexed

McGill itself will be \$55 million in debt by the end of this year. This alone accounts for almost half of the total debt load now carried by Québec universities.

direction of university education and funding cuts.

Underfunding at McGill have caused these basic factors to deteriorate. Overcrowded classrooms, a high teaching assistant-to-student ratio, and old and outdated equipment are all symptoms of McGill's financial problems.

Québec's universities, unlike most Canadian universities, were originally created and maintained through private donations—funds from private groups or individuals, the Church, and tuition fees. Eventually, both the provincial and federal governments recognized that the development and funding of universities was advantageous to the state. In the late 1960s the governments guaranteed their interest, creating the Université de Québec network throughout the province.

From 1960-61 to 1985-86 university funding rose from \$15 million to \$966.1 million. But funding has always been insufficient considering the societal demands universities remain unable to meet. Only 25

non-salary expenses such as heating, supplies, maintenance and telephone at 43 per cent in the 1970s, while the actual inflation was 132 per cent.

Education sectors were unanimous in their condemnation of these government programmes. Parent and student associations, unions, and even administrators questioned the government's actions.

At a 1986 Conférence des recteurs et principaux des universités du Québec (CREPUQ), President Gilles Boulet sounded the alarm and warned the government that unless it lowered the size and frequency of the budget cuts the future of higher education in Québec would soon be seriously threatened. But in the end the CREPUQ representative pledged to support the government and its proposed budget.

The Québec government is not solely responsible for the deteriorating quality of education. Ottawa has had a significant effect on education in Québec. The federal government has made its influence felt

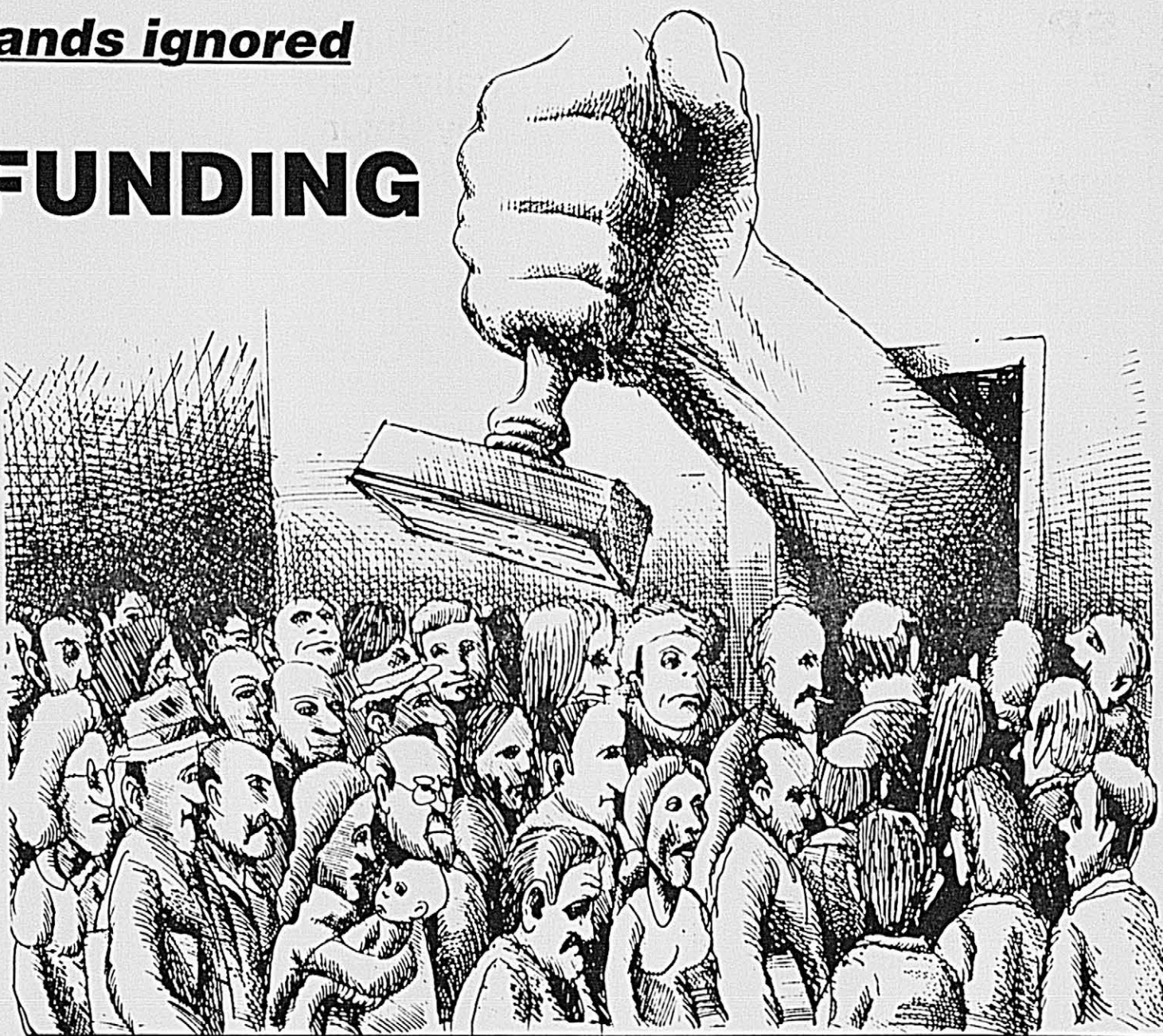
through grants for training programmes, research fund contributions and various tax agreements made with the provinces. There has been a significant loss of support in these areas.

From 1976 to 1983, federal funding of post-secondary education dropped from 22.1 per cent to a 19.2 per cent budget share, representing a loss of \$63 million for universities. In 1985, Ottawa contributed \$1.1 billion directly to Canadian post-secondary education and \$4.36 billion indirectly through grants, but months later the Conservative government announced reductions in research grants. Concurrently, the government reduced the rate of increase in its transfer payments to the provinces. Since 1986 Québec lost \$80 million dollars in funding for health services and post-secondary education.

In 1980, universities had an accumulative surplus of \$37 million. By 1985 they had an accumulated deficit of \$48 million. The operating deficit was approximately \$33 million in 1985-86. Québec universities now have a deficit of \$120 million. Yet the Québec Ministry of Education, has refused since 1977 to take into account the deficit of a university. The university must make up for its losses in operating grants and or other revenues. This policy is supported by the Conseil des Universités.

In a 1984 study commissioned by ANEEQ it was established that the province's low rate of education spending should justify a major increase in government funding of universities, but the government trend has been the opposite. In addition, over the past few years, pressure from the government to raise tuition fees has been increasing.

According to the Concordia conference dossier, "The provincial government's funding of Québec universities, has starved out universities and now that the quality of education has been lowered, rectors, deans, and governments want students to bail the system out."



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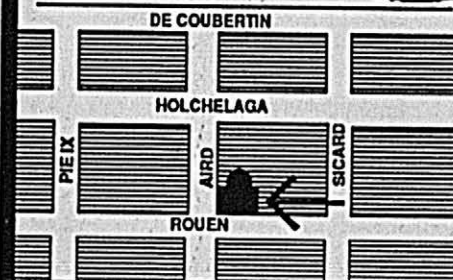
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Grandeur et décadence des BPC

Pierre Carabin

Afin de remettre les choses en perspective sur les BPC, il est important de savoir de quoi l'on parle. Si on s'énervait beaucoup à la suite de l'accident de Saint-Basile, on a en effet négligé de répondre à certaines questions importantes. Qu'est-ce que c'est des BPC? De quoi est-ce que ça a l'air? Comment se fait-il que ce produit se retrouve en si grande quantité dans l'environnement si c'est si dangereux? Aujourd'hui, le *Daily français* tente de répondre à toutes ces questions.

• Kekéksa des BPC

BPC, c'est l'abréviation de Biphényl Polychlorés. On entend souvent des gens parler à tort de PCB; c'est l'abréviation anglaise des BPC: Polychlorinated Biphenyl. BPC réfère donc, on s'en doute, à la formule chimique du produit. La molécule de BPC est re-

Le BPC brûle difficilement (à des températures supérieures à 175°C dans le pire des cas et pas du tout dans la plupart des cas). De plus, il ne s'évapore qu'à des températures relativement élevées (supérieures à 150°C).

• L'âge d'or

La structure chimique des BPC est connue depuis plus d'un siècle. Cependant, leur production commerciale n'a commencé qu'en 1929. Le plus célèbre producteur est sans doute la Monsanto Company des États-Unis. Sous les marques de commerce Aroclor et Therminol, Monsanto a commercialisé des dizaines de produits différents à base de BPC. Cependant, Monsanto n'a pas été le seul producteur. Parmi les producteurs américains, remarquons Westinghouse Electric Co. et General Electric Co. Partout dans le monde, les BPC ont connu leurs heures de gloire. On les retrouve

améliorer la flexibilité des peintures, laques et vernis. On les utilisait aussi comme liquide conducteur de chaleur dans les échangeurs de chaleur devant fonctionner à haute température et en milieu inflammable. À l'âge d'or des BPC, ils ont même servi à faire du papier carbone sans carbone (c'est-à-dire sans cette salissante couche noire sous le papier carbone) et des vêtements ignifuges. Et ce ne sont là que quelques exemples parmi les dizaines d'applications qu'on a trouvées pour les BPC.

• La chute

Pendant longtemps, on a ignoré les dangers associés aux BPC. On s'en débarrassait n'importe comment: enfouissement, dépôt dans le fond des rivières. On s'en servait comme lubrifiant hydrofuge, par exemple pour ces grues portuaires dont les roues trempent dans le fond des rivières.

En tant que tels, les BPC ne sont pas particulièrement toxiques. L'exposition aux vapeurs de BPC doit être limitée à 1 mg/m³ d'air, 8 heures par jour. Les BPC n'irritent pas directement la peau. Cependant, comme ce sont d'excellents solvants, ils ont tendance à éliminer la couche graisseuse qui protège la peau. Voilà d'ailleurs pourquoi certains employés d'Hydro-Québec trouvaient que le produit lavait si bien les mains.

Ce qui a changé la réputation des BPC, c'est la découverte vers la fin des années 60 que le produit s'accumulait dans la chaîne alimentaire. Un biologiste suédois, S. Jensen, découvrit dans la chair de certains poissons, une concentration de BPC de 1 000 à 100 000 fois celle dans l'eau environnante. Rappelons-nous ce qui faisait la qualité des BPC: entre autres leur grande stabilité chimique et leurs propriétés solvantes. Ce qui arrive, c'est que le BPC se dissout dans les graisses animales. Toutefois, étant donné la stabilité du produit, les organismes ne peuvent l'éliminer (biodégrader). Il y a donc accumulation: l'oiseau qui mange un poisson contaminé aura davantage de BPC dans ses tissus graisseux, le renard qui mange cet oiseau en aura encore plus, et ainsi de suite. Comme l'homme se trouve tout au bout de la chaîne alimentaire, il est évident qu'il aura une grande quantité de BPC dans ses tissus.

Là est le réel danger des BPC: l'accumulation d'un produit synthétique aux effets incertains dans la nature. La mauvaise réputation du produit a cependant une autre origine. Le déclencheur fut l'intoxication, en 1968, d'un millier de citoyens japonais qui avaient mangé de l'huile de riz contaminée aux BPC. On l'a vu, les BPC étaient utilisés dans les échangeurs de chaleur. La fameuse huile de riz, lors de son traitement, avait été chauffée dans un tel échangeur qui fuyait. Les BPC se sont tout

naturellement retrouvés dans l'huile et ceux qui en ont mangé ont été malades.

La réaction de l'industrie chimique fut étonnamment rapide. Dès 1970, Monsanto, alors le seul producteur américain de BPC, décidait de limiter sa production aux seuls équipements électriques. En 1976, de nouveaux isolants avaient été découverts et Monsanto cessait complètement la fabrication. Depuis 1977, la production de BPC est interdite et, depuis 1978, l'élimination et l'entreposage des BPC sont strictement réglementés.

• Comment s'en débarrasser?

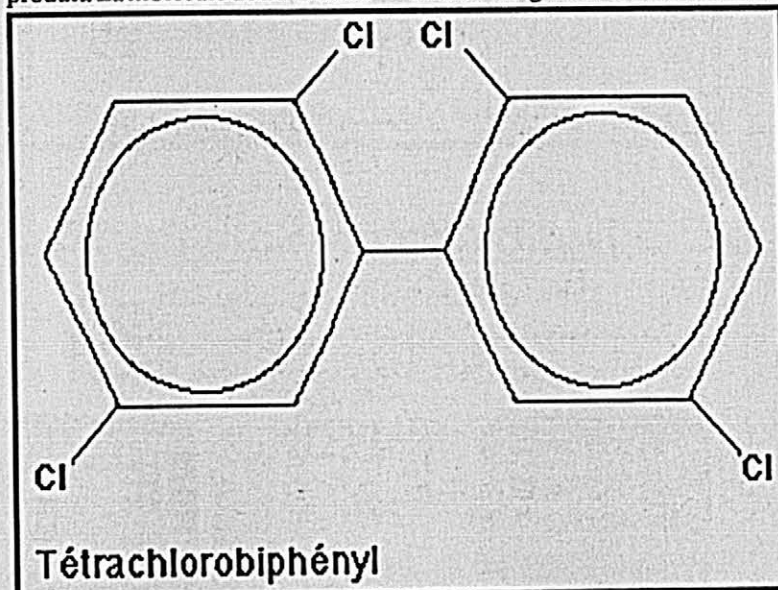
Il faudra plusieurs années pour que les BPC présents dans les tissus animaux disparaissent. En effet, les BPC se biodégradent, mais très lentement.

Quant à tous ces BPC qui se trouvent dans les équipements industriels, il faudra les détruire. Il existe pour ce faire — contrairement à ce qu'on prétend dans les médias com-

merciaux — des dizaines de méthodes d'élimination: absorption, destruction à la torche au plasma, réactions chimiques, élimination biologique (par des enzymes ou des bactéries)...

Cependant, la méthode la plus fiable semble encore l'incinération à haute température (supérieure à 1 000°C) avec des équipements spéciaux. Il existe déjà plusieurs de ces incinérateurs dans le monde. Il faut éviter l'incinération à basse température: le BPC a tendance à simplement s'évaporer et retomber plus loin. Une combustion incomplète des BPC produit des dioxines et des furanes, produits beaucoup plus toxiques que les BPC eux-mêmes.

Les BPC sont donc un problème, mais peut-être pas aussi catastrophique qu'on le prétend. Il y a moyen d'entreposer et d'éliminer des BPC de manière sécuritaire. Ce ne sont cependant pas des compagnies de broche à foin qui pourront le faire.



lativement simple. Il s'agit de deux groupes phényl rattachés ensemble (biphényl) sur lesquels sont substitués un ou plusieurs (poly) atomes de chlore (chloré). Pour ceux qui auraient oublié leur cours de chimie, un groupe phényl est composé d'une chaîne formée de 6 atomes de carbone. Sur 5 de ces atomes de carbone est rattaché un atome d'hydrogène (ou de chlore dans le cas des BPC); le 6e est rattaché au second groupe phényl. En guise d'exemple, voir la molécule de tétrachlorobiphényl en illustration.

Il existe une multitude de molécules de BPC possibles, dépendamment de l'emplacement et du nombre d'atomes de chlore sur les groupes phényl. En tout, pas moins de 210 produits sont possibles. Dans le commerce, les BPC se présentent rarement sous la forme d'un produit de formule unique. Il s'agit plutôt d'un mélange qui peut contenir jusqu'à 50 types de BPC différents.

Le BPC commercial prend plusieurs formes: d'une huile claire jusqu'à la résine solide, en passant par les cristaux collants et la poudre. Le BPC peut prendre diverses couleurs: transparent, jaune pâle, jaune et noir. Leur densité varie approximativement entre 1,1 et 1,8 g/cm³. À titre de comparaison, l'argile mouillée a une densité de 1,7 g/cm³ et l'eau de 1 g/cm³.

sous toutes sortes de noms: Clophen, produit par la célèbre Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. (née du démantèlement du cartel de l'I.G. Farben) en Allemagne de l'Ouest, Fenclor, produit par Caffaro en Italie, Kannechlor, produit par la Kannegafuchichemical Co. au Japon, Pyralene, produit par Prodelec en France, Sovol en URSS.

Pendant des années, les BPC ont été considérés comme une sorte de produit miracle. De 1929 à 1972, pas moins de 500 000 tonnes métriques de BPC ont été produites. Cela en dit long sur les quantités qu'on peut retrouver dans l'environnement.

Les BPC ont de nombreux avantages: ils sont très stables chimiquement, s'enflamment difficilement, sont peu conducteurs d'électricité. De plus, ils sont peu corrosifs. Tout cela en fait d'excellents liquides isolants pour les transformateurs et les condensateurs. Avant l'arrivée des BPC sur le marché, les transformateurs étaient isolés avec des huiles à base d'hydrocarbures: cela prenait beaucoup plus de place et posait de sérieux risques d'incendie. L'utilisation des BPC dans les transformateurs constituait donc un progrès.

L'usage des BPC est cependant loin d'avoir été restreint au seul domaine électrique. Ils servaient à

BPC: pas de nouvelles avant vendredi minimum

Sophie Cousineau

Les 3500 évacués de Saint-Basile-Le-Grand, Sainte-Julie et Saint-Bruno devront prendre leur mal en patience. En effet, selon Gerald Tremblay d'Environnement Québec, « les résultats entrent mais le processus d'analyse étant très long, les sinistrés n'auront pas de réponse avant vendredi MINIMUM ».

Pourquoi de tels délais? Le gouvernement du Québec, dans une brochure à l'intention des évacués, explique le processus de réintégration des domiciles.

En premier lieu, Environnement Québec effectuait des échantillons de l'air ambiant de 12 maisons du secteur évacué à l'aide d'une machine spécialisée Taga 3000. Ces échantillons sont ensuite envoyés aux laboratoires d'Ottawa ainsi qu'aux États-Unis en raison de la surcharge de travail à Ottawa.

Les résultats des tests sont ensuite interprétés par un comité d'experts composé de médecins, de toxicologues et d'environnementalistes et comparés aux résultats des analyses des surfaces et des sols.

Les évacués ne pourront rentrer chez eux tant que le Gouvernement du Québec n'aura pas évalué les « mesures correctrices appropriées » puis décidé et mis en place un « programme d'assistance et de suivi ».

Toutefois, l'impatience, l'angoisse et le sentiment d'oubli se font grandissants chez les évacués qui se mobilisent en un comité d'action.

Déjà un recours collectif a été intenté par 200 résidents contre le gouvernement du Québec, le gouvernement du Canada, Hydro-Québec et Marc Lévy, propriétaire de Toxitec détenant l'entrepôt de Saint-Basile.

Le gouvernement du Québec tient pour responsable Marc Lévy, ancien fonctionnaire fédéral de l'environnement. On se souviendra que ce hangar de tôle ne possédait ni gardien, ni système de gicleurs automatiques, ni la clôture requise par la législation provinciale. En revanche, il était doté d'un système d'alarme déficient.

Mais la crédibilité du gouvernement a été entachée cette semaine par une suite de révélations embarrassantes.

Il n'y avait pas eu d'inspection en règle du hangar depuis le 15 mai 1987. Un inspecteur s'était rendu sur le site le 26 juillet dernier seulement pour vérifier si une pancarte requise par le ministère avait été posée.

Des barils de solvants furent entreposés à côté des BPC. Ces solvants, très inflammables, sont soupçonnés d'avoir causé l'incendie.

Aussi la capacité maximale du hangar de 80 000 litres de BPC avait été dépassée depuis 1983, car M. Lévy continuait d'accepter des BPC en provenance d'Hydro-Québec et ce, jusqu'en février 1986.

En bref, cette situation révèle clairement le laxisme de la société québécoise face à nos obligations environnementales.

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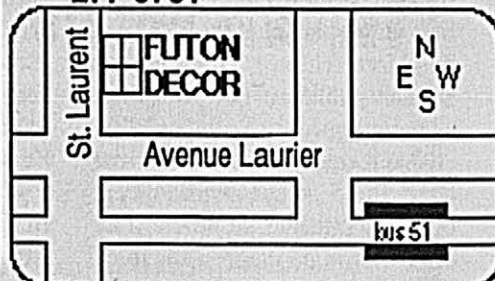
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SUPPLEMENT

Futuristic art falls flat

by Zeb Brown

Images du Futur is back at the Old Port offering to provide its third annual glimpse into the artworld of tomorrow. But wandering through the darkened rooms of holograms, spinning neon, cluttered pictures and noisy noises, you will quickly glimpse something else—an overall lack of artistic merit.

Most of the contributors to *Images du Futur* are either computer programmers or uninspired artists.

By and large, they have not done very creative things with the technology available, so there are lots of otherworldly scenes, disintegrating/reintegrating objects, spinning cubes, and so on.

The best exhibits are those grounded at least tentatively in earthly reality. Laurie Anderson's *Home of the Brave* performance video, in which unsynthesized sound is at a premium, and *Red's Dream*, an animated short about the fantasy life of a discount unicycle, are the results of interaction be-

tween people with interesting ideas and computers with interesting capabilities. Much of the rest of *Images du Futur* betrays a deficit in the first of those categories.

This is a showcase for gadgets, not an art show. The most impressive exhibits have a practical purpose but few artistic aspirations. Electronic world tours, a dance floor that records choreography according to the motion of the dancers, and a room that simply makes noise when someone walks around it are what *Images du Futur* needs more of. These experiments in interactive architecture stand tall in comparison to L'Ecrain Humain's *Les Années Lumière*, which attempts to simulate an 'alternative environment' around the participant but is instead simply boring.

The New York Institute of Technology's efforts to perfect computer animation make for more spectacular viewing. Their detached images of colour and movement are mere building blocks, but this exhibit easily outshines the bulk of the artsy animated shorts.

In general, *Images du Futur* is very alienating. From the deformed extraterrestrial focus of the exhibits to the ultra-clean style of animation, the relation of the viewer to the subject is strained to virtual non-existence. There are few explanatory notes describing how computer animation is done, or how holograms work, or why a computer can talk in your voice. These processes aren't difficult to explain and such explanations would make the exhibition much more accessible.

Instead, the organizers seem to have consciously designed *Images du Futur* to provide instant gratification and for this reason have in-

cluded many interactive displays but few that require viewers to really think about what they are seeing. This is an art show for the TV junkie and wide-eyed technocrat, full of 3-D images of the future and streams of fluid light that convolve to the motion of your hand.

It's not worth paying the \$6.50 admission if you're looking for an or if you've been to either of the past two *Images du Futur*. The exhibits are new, but this year is essentially a repeat. For newcomers,

the technology is definitely worth seeing, but a perceptive observer can find computer-generated images and sounds of the same calibre, though in less variety, nearly everywhere in today's techno-saturated society.

Images du Futur 88, at the corner of St-Laurent and de la Commune streets in Old Montréal until September 25. Admission \$6.50 for students. Welcome Week special outing September 3, \$4.50 each plus métro fare.



Daily Photo — Justin Richardson

Make way for objective hazards

by Elizabeth O'Grady

If you're new to Montréal, or returning to Québec after the summer, and you've been wanting to learn more about the culture of the province which will be your home for at least the next eight months, there's no better way to begin than with Paul-Émile Borduas. As well as the Borduas exhibition presently at the Montréal Museum of Fine Art, three hundred documents relating to the *Refus global*, a manifesto written by Borduas, and a collection of essays by the group surrounding him can be seen at the Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec.

Borduas was a Québec artist born in 1905, a pioneer in Canadian art. He experimented with various methods of painting such as *Classical automatisme*, *tachisme* and *surrealism*. He would also paint without an object so that what ended up on the canvas was an expression of the inner reality and imagination of the artist, rather than a representation of a known, and therefore limited, object.

Borduas' best-known writing is the *Refus global*, which is the leading manifesto and gives the entire collection its name. There have been commemorations on the

tenth, twentieth, thirtieth, and now on the fortieth, anniversaries of its Montréal publication on August 9, 1948. The name *Refus global* has been variously translated as "Total Refusal", "Global Refusal", and "Global Rejection", but a combination of these is the most accurate.

The members of the group were artists, photographers, writers, sculptors, and set designers, all French-Canadian, and as they describe themselves as, "...remaining French and Catholic through opposition to our conquerors." They had their work cut out for them in trying to gain respect, or even a serious audience for their ideas.

This is because the tone of the *Refus global* is highly critical of society, more political than artistic. Borduas' writing, like much of the group's work, relies on the Surrealist Manifestos written in the 1930's by André Breton. The group believed in the anarchistic principles of Surrealism, affirming that order can only come from individual liberty, without societal restrictions. Therefore, the *Refus global* declared itself against oppression of all times, forms and places.

Remember, this was being declared in pre-Quiet Revolution Québec. Imagine the reactions of

the church, of most Québécois, and of the artistic establishment of the times to a statement such as the following, on the church and its control of education—"educated not with ill will but without control and in a false evaluation of the main events of history, when complete ignorance thereof proved impracticable...[priests], the heirs of papal authority, mechanical, unreasoned, great masters of obscurantist methods, our houses of education have since then reached a position whereby they possess a monopoly in foisting the reign of a swindling memory, immobile mental processes and evil intentions... To hell with the incense burners and holy wine sippers!"

The group saw it as its duty "to break finally with all the conventional patterns of society... refusal to exist willingly below the level of our psychic and physical possibilities. Refusal to close our eyes to the crimes of society... refusal to be silent - do with us what you will but hear us you must. Refusal to obey. MAKE WAY FOR MAGIC. MAKE WAY FOR OBJECTIVE HAZARD. MAKE WAY FOR LOVE. MAKE WAY FOR NECESSITIES. Against this total refusal we balance complete respon-

sibility... We willingly assume responsibility for tomorrow..."

Borduas' *Refus global* was signed by Claude Gavreau, Pierre Gavreau, Fernand Leduc, Thérèse Leduc, Maurice Perron, Louise Renaud, Françoise Piopelle, Jean-Paul Riopelle, Franciose Sullivan, Marcel Barbeau, Bruno Cormier, Marcelle Ferron, Muriel Guilbault, Madeleine Harbour, and Jean-P. Mousseau.

The general public, still in shock from World War II, dismissed the manifesto as nonsense and many did not even hear about it. It is ironic that although the *Refus global* would be better received today, the institutions it railed against are alive and well.

Perception of the manifesto can be judged by the fact that it was re-published in the *Revue socialiste*, Summer 1960—by conventional standards a risky place to appear during one of the more zealous periods of the Cold War.

The exhibit itself reaches further than the *Refus Global*. On show (in glass cases unfortunately) are old editions of books by Rimbaud, André Breton, Antonin Artaud (creator of Theatre of Cruelty), and Tristan Tzara (one of the original Dada artists). There is also an

original gouache by Jean-Paul Riopelle, partly hidden under a book when I saw it—maybe it has to be kept out of the light, but displaying it and then hiding it makes little sense to me.

There are books and writings on French-Canadian nationalism, on the Montréal automatistes, on Surrealism, on Québec art, other writings by Borduas, and photographs of and by the other members of the group doing their own various work.

Most of the documents are in French, as is the small catalogue sold at the Bibliothèque Nationale for \$14.95. If the *Refus global* is the aspect of Borduas' work which interests you most, don't spring for the exhibition catalogue being sold at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts for \$75.00—surely an offer that the authors of the manifesto itself would refuse.

REFUS GLOBAL ET SES ENVIRONS, sponsored by the Ministère des affaires culturelles, is at the Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec, 1700 rue Saint-Denis, until September 10. It's open from Monday to Friday from 9 in the morning to 7 at night. Take a look at the building while you're there—more libraries should look like this.

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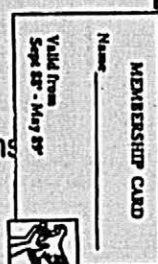
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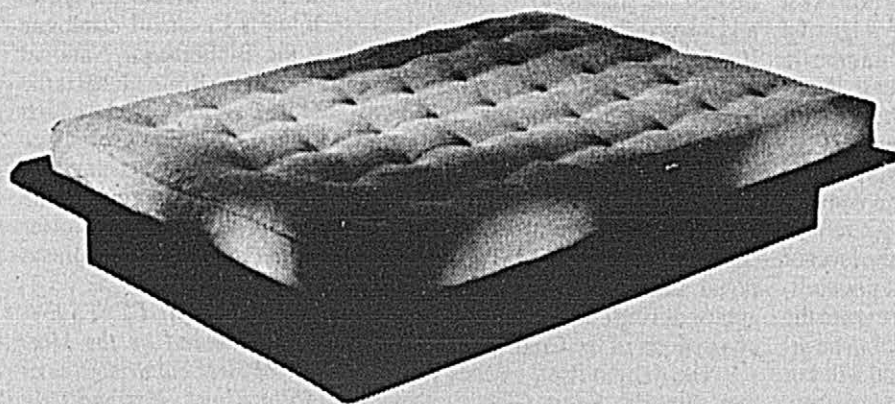
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VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers needed at the MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL, 3 hours/week. If interested in visiting patients, attend compulsory information session Wednesday, September 14, 4:30 at the M.N.H. (3801 University St.).

VOLUNTEERS Needed For Brain Imaging Research at the MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL; May Require Two Visits, Remuneration \$60/Day. Call 284-5830.

Volunteers needed at the MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL, 3 Hours/Week. If interested in visiting patients, attend the compulsory information session today at 4:30, in the amphitheatre of the M.N.H. (3801 University St.).

MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL. Experienced volunteers wishing to be group leaders are requested to phone Fiona Smith (398-9138) or Lana Siriani (935-1500) by September 13.

NOTICES

MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL. An introductory meeting for all interested volunteers, new and returning will be held Wednesday, September 14, 4:30 in the Amphitheatre of the M.N.H. (3801 University St.).

Get your 54-40 Tickets Now. They won't be around for long. Show is Monday Sept. 12th at the Campus Center of Concordia University 7141 Sherbrooke West. Tix \$5 for Concordia Students, \$7 for general public.

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